STATE TICKET.

We have more than once taken occasion to advert to the dif-ferent results that flow from the two systems of over-time and moral sussion, for the scoompilalment of great moral reforms who view such subjects calmly by the light of history. and with a philosophic eye, are not long in coming to a couple' slow on this point. Those who have discussed the abstract quession on the universally occurred in repudia lag coercisa as an instrument of reform. No political philosopher has ever ventured to maintain the doctrine that force is either a domeable or These who rease n for themselves, and whose minds are capable
of appreciating truth as enforced by reason, are willing to employ the same means with others. But there is a natural ten dency to haste in human nature which, renders most men im

pley the same means with others. But there is a natural tendency to have in homan nature which, renders most men impatient of the slow process of argument and anxions to avail the mnerves of any means that are presented for the realization of their theories and opinions if they can use the power which the law pieces in their hands, they will provably solve upon it with availity as an efficient instrument for the accomplishs with a vidity as an efficient instrument for the accomplishs with a vidity as an efficient instrument for the accomplishs with a videous tendence from its legit mass objects and make it subscripted to purposes which are foreign to its nature; we desire only to say a few words concerning the policy of pursuits such a correct.

We take it for granted that the Problibitionists are sticere in the expression of a desire to bankin intemperance from the community. They say that they are additions to nake psupic temperate and we are bound to believe here. We may doubt their sapity, but we cannot justly accuse them of hyperacy. Of course we speak of the masses not of the issuess. The masses may be hours, when the leaders are quite the reverse. It is with the former we have to do, not with the latter. We see partified in heliving that the Problibitionists are actually desirous of accompil hing the object they profess to have at heart. Need on of appearance in the value of the passes conclude the latter. We take the latter which the latter which the lowe of problemans. They do not what he latter they cannot also have at heart. Seed not suppose that takey want problemans and the latter when the latter which have the probleman probleman men y for the love of probleman. They do not what he layer of exercise.

to be made temperate by comenision. Thes think they are the best judges of their own is vive stillers, and repel laterfarence, whether of the law or of individuals. During the time of which we speak the Temperature cause

was deservedly popular. It had the contentures and he approbation of the wise and the good of all parties, and the example was not unfrequent of even liquor devices giving movey to sid the Temperance societies in the accomplishment of their noble design. In an evil hour, politicisms were allowed to take the control of the movement, and to cash it a new quaestim instead of a moral question. In 1855 the Legislature passed this fact of a moral question in 1855 the Legislature passed this fact. Prohibitory law and since that time the Temp rance question has been made the sport and the instrument of designing philicians. The people no longer discuss the benefits of Temperance, and the evils of druckenines but on engaged ally in arguing whether one part of the community has a right to impose its people more in the order of the state of the pass of our cive laws. Men who would be willing to intent to a temperance locatore, and who schow edge the evils of druckenness, are maviling that the intervention of the law should be invoked to constrain them to temperate habits. If the majo its sweece's form time, to passing and enforcing a normal law, the muconity, who think their rights availed, will keen up against it is perprised againston, and while notes popular option is possessed of that immurability which has never yet been altituded to it, inevitably engeed in reaching the object of these who advants them, but on the soprature of the exactment. Thus we should have. Free Liquo "one year and "No Liquor" the next year and people who had been made temperate by force would assured by pures into the opposite excess, as soon as contraint might be removed. This is not excess in soon as contraint in the removed. This is the certain effect of Prohibitory laws. They can never accomplish the object of those who advecate them; but on the sorters, exciting as they do that part of independence, and opposition to restraint which characterizes human nature, their tendency must be jut the reverse.

KEEP IT DEFORE THE PROPER. PROBERTION AND THE FARMERS.-No public ingrest has abored more assiduously or shaped its course more ingeniously to secure the patronage of the great agricultural interest of the succeeded in this special object to a greater extent. Butlatterly Me very success seams to have emboldened in to cap truch less than its usual specious respect for agricultural intel icenter. Fast pasy toward he fatmens, who, next to the LiquorDesigns then server, are more deeply intrrected in the pending
cantiversy upon the Probiblicry law then any other case in
the State, deskands that one at least of these built experiments
upon their credulity should be recalled to their memory, if only
to remind them of the sort of argument in behalf of their
ruinens as defentic law which its leading advicate has consistened conduction to their argument. In an automat article
of Tax Tainsian, healed the "Loss of the lines training" pubtished on the Seth of April last, when agricultural products were
acting as high as they had been dualing the previous Winter,
occours the for owing statement:
"Corn is selling in the market for one dollar and sixteen cents
a bushel, and superfine flour for two we dollars a barrel on the
average. If the various grains which are consumed in our diseverage. If the various grains which are consumed in our dis-

"Cern is setting in the market for one dollar and sixteen cents a busbel, and superine flour for two ve dollars a barrel on the average. If the various grains which are communed in our distillection were not so need, but were ground for harmon consumption, or fid to animal at a make beef pick, punitry and other meets, it is perfectly safe to assume that we annuild to-day be buying in me at average the absolute that we annuild to-day and butched a near in proportion."

That this redicate was not offered inconsiderately, in the men'st muddlement of testodal confusions, is evident from its achievant repetition in a sub-equant part of the same a title:

"The accordity and high prices of both broad and means in the country are nailly charge-sole, to a very great eatent, to the run and which y dealers and their surporters. If it were not far the distillection, then, our people wound and absolutions be buying, as we have said, four at five dollars, and corn at first cents, in this market."

distillectes, then, our people would and absently now be buying, as we have said, thur at five dollars, and cord at five cents, in this market."

Now it is not forms to dispute, or even to disple, the absolute scenney of an agricultural estimate thus considerately given and reiterated in sjournal which practically assumes the highest authority on all such subjects, but readily yield to it our profoundest respect and assume. We merely claim the common privilege of ratinabiles, in deducing from it two or three important inferences, as i muit and irretable e and of the aware possible importance to the farmers of this State, in relation to the suppression of the iquot traffic. If it is true that the suppression of the iquot traffic. If it is true that the suppression of the iquot traffic. If it is frue that the suppression of the iquot traffic. If it is frue that the suppression of the iquot traffic and the event of event in a year of extreme general eventy the conclusion is invitable that it won direduce them still more rainwashy and perman only in years of comparative plenty. And averaty farm it valuable in the direct ratio of the value of its products, it as undeniably follows that the value of farms won it come, first, a corresponding increase of oppression from sociagas; and secondly, a proportionate depreciation in the value of more rage investments. Every species of agricultural investment, indeed, from the dwelling to the barn, from the e and the have to the plowshere, from the theshing mechane of the labor of hands, would be crushed in the same relative degree and foreign conquest and configuration hadly every groduced in our unhappy to contrary a wider field of devastation than would be presented in

the now presperous State of New York provided the Probibitory Li now Law could fully accomplish its colculated results. Such as least would be its results as relicuisted results. Such as least would be its results as relicuisted by Tax Taxaras, which as data we have fairly adopted.

This Taxaras, owwere, is numerally modest in its pretending to another the statistical informs box upon this subject, elyans, or at any rate expecting its country feelers to rely, upon the prevential eccuracy of its uppervented judgment. It says:

"We have no consulted the consum table to take the proportion of on product of grits is classified into spirits but the quantity is encounts. There are single diet levies in the clausity that consulters one thousand bushels of own every day in the wantification of which alone. Mit form upon millions of bushes are thus annually more than wared, by heirig converted in the interior to the statistical facts about the question that relates expected in the statistical facts about the question that relates expected in the statistical facts about the question that relates expected in the statistical facts about the question that relates expected in the statistical facts about the question that relates expected in the statistical facts about the question that relates expected in the statistical facts about the question that relates expected in the statistical facts about the question that relates a conceasing the expected action and only at the agreed turbulate of this State, but of every class of citizens whose but need the remotes degree danged dectup in theirs, and it is not more certainty true that the earth is the parent of all products used for the support and contributed man as the support and contributed from the thin the

In all the other "tales.

II. That consider bly more than one-fourth of all the lique wed and distilled in the United States is monafectured in the of New York. The following flaures repleces: the satisfactor of each kind thus marks:

in the United States, brewed liquors. 42.66.329

Whisky and alcohol. 41.964.224

Russ. 6.50.500

New-York, excess of one-fourth 2.48,081 V. That considerably more than two thirds of all the hops grown the United States—a product used excusavely to bre sed uon—is grown in the State of New-York. The figures give number of counds:

position not unchart able, we should be not not to imagine that they are continually laboring under the effects of the article trey profess to told it such abhorence. As it is, we can only account for their language, on the theory that there are other kinds of intemperance that that it would do their their account of every species; intemperance in words, as we less in superact in crimins. The Problitations have already smith-lensed as sufficiently on the swit flects of hed drinking, and we propose that they now turn their attention to the evils of hard writing and hard talking.

If they per let in crying to make people sober by law, we are instilled in trying to make them police by law. At present they see in the best of the police by law, and they now turn their attention to the evils of hard writing and hard talking.

If they per let in crying to make people sober by law, we are instilled in trying to make them police by law. At present they see in the best of the manual acquities a cleared been policied at a profus some other manual equality as cleared been exceedingly delegated and some other manual equality as cleared been calculations. Thus, on the theory of the Prohibitonest it is legitle ate of, a for constrained allower-response to quarrels and contract of a mean of the provincian and protection. At all events the Albuy editor is an example of a sean who has got dead drunk on Temperance and we treated or recommend him to the especial stem ion of his Prohibit innest friends.

To MEN OF LIBERAL PRINCIPLES.

This year there is an independent Liberal organization in this Siste—a Liberal parts with candidates of the own. An opportunity is effected for all hiberal minded men is give expression to their opinions through the billist ben—to cast a vide where they have it will tell. This year the Liberal can be in no sure of doubt as to the course which be ought to pursue. For once he can strike a blow directly at the cause of his giverage. Such an opportunity is not the substitute. Wheeverdoe not avail himself of it nust not complete if it does not recur for many year. The importance of taking advantage of the present Liquit Dealer. The importance of taking advantage of the present Liquit Dealer. The importance of taking advantage of the present Liquit Dealer. The library has been also been also been also decived by the old parties; organized, they present such a formidable from that their femands will be head and complete with. Unforcumately, there is so much exclusive, about "parament issues" and other things of that out that there is deter that many really libe aluminded men whose hears are with us may be blin led, confused and led astray. Let all Liberal they are devices of the enemy. There is no safety in casting a vice for any body for the State chiefs but the regular y ununated Liberal cancidate.

The unliked a monther institute in the leaded with years and TO MEN OF LIBERAL PRINCIPLES.

they are excised of the enemy. There is no safety in casting a wide for anybedy for the State effices but the require y upunnated Liberal cancidate.

The political a smoothere just row is loaded with vapors and mists. The State is full of agracius. The Maire law is exacely all uded to by its former decocates. They couning a wise it at this partice are time. They would fain convince the public that they have abandoned it. Again many liberals who may be slightly tended with the Nebreska fever may area from the effect that the triber differents are is soon quiet and apparently displayed to the triber differents are is soon quiet and apparently displayed to the triber differents are is soon quiet and apparently displayed to the property of the present and the property of the present and apparently displayed to the property of the present and the property of the present in the present prohibitor y state unifferent to shad an openied. That it will be magnitude, and a unity harming not one and remaining nething had a dead letter. But we say, be not deceived by appearances. The present itall in Maine law aguated is not mow put upon the law ore and former by the next Legislature. All such as desire its repeat will run it, if they suffer themselves to be led away by old early leaders and political wrepulters. Through tone on faced din and hubbab of warring factions led avery libera over more faced to and hubbab of warring factions of avery libera over statute book, which has indeed the great polar face, that what is warted here in dishences of far alterial den New-York, is a thorought one of the statute book, which has finely come to be a total augent stable, a dense tangle, an under one distance of the statute book, which has finely come to be a total augent stable, a dense tangle, an under one distance of the statute book, which has finely come to be a total augent stable, a dense tangle, an under one distance of the statute book, which has the property of the statute book, which has the property of the property of the

A LIBERAL SPEECH IN FANETIL HALL We have read with much pleasure the speech of the Hon. J. Severson, which he delivered on Friday sat, in Fascul Rail, Bestes. We are obliged to the cloquent gentlemen for his sell-ndid tribute to the correctness of liberal principles, and or this unqualified in domantic of the objects and sime of the loss fittiness. Rights Farry. Missacclimet's is in want of a few more such men as Mr. Steverson. We subjoin an extract from the uncertainty.

more such men as Mr. Stevenson. We subjoin an extract from his speech:

"I rell you sir that the idea which seems to have taken possession of the minds of some, that the three bundred man, who is for a see on in the S ster House, are supposer-if to a second in the S ster House, are supposer-if to a second in the S ster House, are supposer-if to a second in the second man in the same in the same and certain him, is an idea which if thremp-rate y used will injure and degrade him, is an idea which if firmly covered and fully developed would convert this Government has no right to determine whether a free citizen may come that which, if used to excess, will intoxicate. Any government which may determine, at it is will, what a men may temperately use, is a draptism.

You may call it by what name you choose—suborracy, or morarchy, or olivately, or aristocracy, or republic or democracy—still, if it possesses such a power over the individual it is a pure caspetism.

racy - the in power is a pure caspetism.

"Search for a tyranny; examine the records of the past; ranseck the 'ynasties of the old world; and if a government possering that and hindred powers be not a tyranny, acknowledge
that your search has been in vain.

"I do not believe that this Government of cars posterous any

mich pewer, and I, forene, do not like to see it mad-rtake the exercise of it one fall, w fail it must.

"Any flowerment which modertakes, by crimical law, to prevent that which the same forwarment does not by awfached expects to the same of the world the meanthcast of the principles pany high is action is besed.

"A hat I, the purpose of the law! Is it not to prevent the use of it texticaling injurers as a because? Then why not, manifolding, fortion hat one? If it he a view which they seek to it direct why do they not make that view a clima? Why leave it real for all to do that which they deem it wicked for any one to do and at the same time make a criminal of him who is accessify to this lawful performance!

I push over the many or injects in a while, if time permit to do mush be used, "a lande out to the fact that the law itself receasing the processive or many and melal pulposes, so yet that it is power officers of yet many and melal pulposes, so yet that it is present the fact that the law itself receasing the processive of many and melal pulposes, so yet that it is present the fact that the law itself receives the processive of many and melal pulposes, and yet that it is processed to the processive of many and melal pulposes, and yet that it is present the fact that the commerce.

But five days more before election. Does every man in the Liberal racks understand that! Does it go heme to him in its time sense! We trust so. But five days. Let every man go to work and keep to work. Not an hour should be lost. Not only talk, but labor. Load your god falts with earnest works. Find on how ever man in your seignborneod, disting works, is coing. If any one is wevering, just elect young not the consisterious rights platform. Take adventage of the fears and dunts of our opp nears. The Liquor-Dealer's ticket is the only one that has a chance of election: therefore, give it your support.

BRANDY?

This pertinent question has been asked by The Boston Choncle, which adds:

which adds: Great exceement has been created in Bangor by the discov-

The Committee of the Liquor Dealers' Society, appointed for

o'clock.

At a meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Society, held at Odd Fellows' Hall, on the 31s mit, it was declided to make no nomination for city, county and judicial officers. Tels decision was based upon the general rule of the organization, under which in mits him according made when it becomes absolutely necessity to secure the objects in view.

Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh,

Consumption. Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and other affections of the lungs and chest cared by Inhibation, local and a terral treatment. Inhibation alone will fit to core most of these diseases, but combined with the proper general remedies. Dr. Hearn is eminerally successful in caring them. These facts are proved by the previous trial elsewhere of the speciarty of Inhibation failing to relieve Mr. Zmesof of Penn., I Sherma of New Yora, and bot to dotters. As a proof of Dr. Hearn's combined treatment he refers to the cure of Mr. Colburn, No. 413 Grazaway; F. Shebhin, New York, and S. W. Rice and wife, Hartferd, Conn. Nervous, chronic acrofulous, and affections of the generative scases, tax the constitution to such an extent as to render it succeptible to tuberculous and other chronic diseases. The Dottor's introductory work on the Cane and Cure of these diseases will be sent free to any olderes. The afflicted with any disease can apply with a cortainty of relief to

No. 550 Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

Patients at a distance treated by mill.

CLOCKES! CLOCKES! CLOCKES!—The largest as

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!-The largest as

sortment of Paris-made CLOCK: ever offered in New York, em-bracing styles entirely new-being duplicates of some now on exhibition at the Crystal Paiser to Paris. W. J. F. Dattey & Co., Marble Stores, 631 and 633 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION AT A GREAT

SAURIFICE. - E. H. LE-DEEATER & Co., No 317 Broad way, will offer This Day a large stock of rich Embruidered Cultars bleeves, Sands, &c., at half their rea value.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES .- The subscriber, having

PRE-PROOF SAFES.— The subscriber, having of wilders such as a wolumently abandoned the making of Wilder's Parcat Sala mander Safe, and having reased, not the light (excludively secured it him for the State of New York) it the Patentee, in woffers the original Wilder's Patent Salamanora Safe, made by me previous to said reased, name, it remove prices—having purchased the right for the United Salamanora Safe, which is the Champion safe known as Heraitwa's Patent Champion, wait safe known as Heraitwa's Patent Champion, wait safe to resist more heat than any other safe known and quaranteed to be free from dampiese—a rest objection to not other Safes.

Old satabilished denot, Green Rock.

Cold established depot. Green Binck,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., cor. Pine, N. Y.

THESTERS YEARS in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the raveges of tire. These Sefes, secured by Reassay's La Bulle Lock, which a proof against powder and burglers, for sale by

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.- Being desirons

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.— Deting desirons to withdraw from use all the old and unimproved Sewing Machines of our own manufacture, and to relieve the public from writhless markines of every kind, we hereby announce to the public balt we are ready to Exchange our new latest improved Sewing Machines on liberal ter as for old machines account to our manufacture or any other. Such old machines as come to our hands will be broken up and detroyed.

J. N. Singer & Co., No. 328 Broadway.

The largest assortment of BEDS, MATTRESSES,

Rich BRONZE CLOCKS, CANDELABRAS, DINNER

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

FLATHER BEDS COTS, COMPORTERS, BLANKETS, &c. ever offered. For sale cheap wholesale and retail by M. Will. RD, Agent, No. 150 Chatham-st., cor. of Mulberry

STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

MEALIO'S FALL STYLE OF HATS is superior to any in the city
LEGHT, DURABLE, AND OF A SUPERIOR PINESE.
Corner of Broadway and Canal st.

SUPERIOR WINTER CLOTHING.-Fresh, fashion stile, well made and obean. A splendid stock of Overcosts, Bus-ness Coars, Pan alones at d Verts made up for the present set son, and now is store at our orlebs and Chesa Oid House. 33 and 35 Johnst, corner of Nassan st. Device & Jessey.

SILVER PLATED TEA SETS, FRENCH PLATE SHAVER PLATED TEA SETS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, PAIRS OF TAYS DECORATED CHIRA, ROSEWOOD AND OTHER FURNITURE. HAVE MAYTHERSESS PLATED CAUSE BEING AND TRUE CASTERS -TUNIS MORRELL AMECICARY will sell THIS MORNING, at 10% which at No. 51 Nasan ct., a large and right wa lety of the above good. However, the stock he order to be as infield with the quality, which is really first rate. Large cards will be attached to each plus, and sold in regular order. Sale will not take over 14 nour. N. H. - Promptness to the uninute is very requisite at another.

CLOAKS. - S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. have now

SILKS, SILKS -- A large lot of rich Silks from

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND!-A very large extra ress. Dable rate. Ap ly surfs.

James L. Smith & Co., No. 15 Spruce-st., N. Y.

FIRE HOSE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE -A ru

You Fire Department, and to James Smith, Eq. builder of the New Her Engine.

How Man facturers, No. 25 Ferry st.

We have made How for the most power at Co.

We have made How for the most power for Engines builders, which has invaluably wood the most aware test, and we are present drow to make Hose for this or any other Engines which will do the same.

SWISS MUSLICE.

Swiss Musiins, a large stock just received from auction; size Lines Cambele Handkerchiers Englishman and Malt use Lacks at prices 35 per cent less that can be found elewhere.

8. M. F. Towns & C. Co'umb au Hall. No. 231 G and st.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

English French, German, and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

EVANS'S EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-WIGS AND TOUPEES. This colerated establishment is No. 233 Breadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his fumous Hairs by a. Bavention's Wices and Touries have improvements over all others, excelling in beauty of arrangement so poculiar to this house. The largest stock of Wices in the world.

Bavention's, No. 233 Breadway.

Silks -S. & M. E. Towle & Co. have re ceived from recent auction sales \$25,000 worth of ric Duers Silks, which they are off-ring at prices that defe can petition. Columnian Hall, No. 23] Grand-st.

City Ladies and Ladies visiting the city can find Gatter and Button Bours from 12 to 20. S. 1998s. Tis-act to LET SLIPS 5 to 7, per pair; lands Russex Bours and Shoes in great variety, with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boors and Shoes of all kinds and prices at J. B. Millers & Co's, No. 131 Cand st.

JAMES LITTLE & Co., No. 412 Broadway.

Where cat be found the best slock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING
in the city. Goods made to order in the shortest notice.

FRENCH UMBRELLAS .- We will to-day open a Pages Silk Unguellas, rade expressly for our sales, of asserted sizes and colors, an imported by us per steamer Alantia LEASY & Co., Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

SHAWLS. - 2,000 Broche Long and Square hawls, also a large stock of Stella Shawls, now selling at reat reduction from importer's prices. S & M. E. Towle & Co., Columbian Ha'l, 281 Grand-st.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!—New and rare patterns instructed from France per ship Heiretia. Buyers are invited to examine them.

W. J. F. Dartey & Co., Marbie Stores,
Nos 631 and 633 Broadway. DINNER SETS, DESSERT SETS, &c.-Variety

ACHIE BILE AND DYSPERS A -WILLIAM KANYERS of Do or Me-acus great sufferer from those composities, he fortunately com-no need ning Hollows's Pills, and in six weeks be thoroughly restrict his health, when all other means had falled. Sold at the manufacturies, No. 80 Maiden lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, Lordon, and by all druggless, at 25 cents, 513 cents and #i per h.x.

LIGHT INDIA RUBBER COATS, CLOAKS, &c.

SMITH BROTHERS. ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORES,
Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., N. Y.
The price is mersed on all the goods in pisto figures

CARPETS. HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE, 6 per yard.
All other Goods at equally low prices.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN CARPETING. Good Brussis 3° cents per yard.
All other Goods at equally low prices.
Peterson & Humpstrey,
No. 373 Broadway.

B I. A N K E T S .

English Blankets (large size) 84 25 per pair.

Patenson & Humenary,

No 379 Stostway,

Corner of White-st. Dr. S. S. Fitch, author of "Six Lectures on

consumption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sun ay excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats Consumption, Asth-ia, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males at Fernales. Consultation free.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DVE, WIGS and TOUPEES mand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegan private apartments for applying his famous Dvz, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new type of Wice and Touvers are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at Caratadorn's. No. 6 Astor House.

WARNER PATENT PUMP. WARNER l'ATENT L'UNIP.

Visitors at the Paiace are invited to notice the above. We claim that it is the simplest, strongest and cheapest, most durable, and essient kept in order. The New York Impactors of Steamboats pronounce it the best. All sizes adapted to wells, factories, mines, steamboats, ships, kc., casle and soid by A. W. Gav & Co., No. 118 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

MURDER - J. hn O'Hars of Newtown, Ct., was murdered by an Iris man in his own house at about o'clock in the evening. Some difficulty occurred about a daughter of John O'Hara, about seven or eight years old, when Michael Mayher of Bridgewater, in the town of New Millord, Ct., who was then apparently on a friendly visit to O'Hara's, drew a knife and stabbed the father of the little girl in the thigh year the groip, causing him to bleed to death in ten minutes. O'Hara's wife, who was present, then stepped forward to p event him from i.fl.cling another blow, when he made an attempt to stab her, but was frustrated by her coolness and that of O'Hara, who seized his arm while the wife took the knife from his band. Maxher went out and returned to his own home in New Mifford, and has not yet been taken. He is thought to have gone on to the line of the Harlem railroad, or to Waterbury, Ct. The public authorities of Newtown have offered a reward of one huncred dollars for his arrest and detention.

The murderer formerly lived in the town of South Bast, New-York, after ward at New Fairfield, Ct., and note recently at Stony Hill in Danbury, Ct. Mayher still at large. The above news would be much more interesting

the wri er had told us when the events happened. e give it, bowever, for what it is worth

L'eut .- gov. FORD of Ohio and Lieut - gov. RAYMOND ak to-day in Cambridge, Washington county. Mr. GREELEY addressed two meetings in Jefferson unty and in Lewis on Wednesday and Thursday. Gen. NYE, HENRY B. STANTON, Judge COLVER and to. BRUCE are doing good service day and night. TENNESSEE.-James C. Lutrell of Knoxville,

w Nothing, has been chosen State controller; W. N. Burton of Madison Co., Know-Nathing. LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS .- 1,000 ecretary of State; and Col. Torbett of Nashville, one deren Ladies' surer Kid Gloves will be opened This Day, at 4/; 30% des. Gent's Kid Gloves, at 5/. The above were slightly spotted on board of the ship, and are worth? 3 and 4/ per pair. B. H. Liaddelate & Co., No. 37 Broadway. of the proprietors of The Union and American, anti-Know-Nothing, State treasurer.

New-Dork Daily Tribune

PRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1855.

No news of the Baltic when we went to press this morning. She ought certainly to be in early

At the meeting of the Municipal Reform committee in the Metropolitan theater asterening, the course of Mayor Wood was thoroughly indorsedand speeches were made by Councilman Mather. Judge Vanderpoel, Messrs. Peckham and Bailey with an att-mpt at a speech by Mr. Frazer, a leader in the Workingmen's party.

As the crisis is at hand which must decide the fate of Kansas, and the public necessity for accurate and authentic information from that quarter increases, the conductors of THE TRIBUNE have taken care to send thither a gentleman in every way competent for the duty, who will devote himself exclusively to the service of our readers. The first of his dispatches after his arrival in the Territory is contained in our paper of this morn. ing, and will we dare say, attract general attention. We shall receive from him early and complete accounts of whatever important fact transpires there during the coming months.

.. AMERICA FOR AMERICANS."

We never did and never will truckle to that bigoted, selfish, persecuting spirit which would deny to or withhold the essential rights of citizenship from one born under other skies or holding a different faith from ours. While we maintain the political rights of the Hebrew, Mormon, Mohammedan, Deist, Atheist, how could we challenge those of a Christian because he adheres to a different church from ours? While we maintain the right of the ignorant or vicious native-born American to vote, in spite of his ignorance or vice, how can we deny the equal right of the intelligent and virtuous Immigrant from Europe ! To our mind, there is no other party in the land so radically, essentially un-American as that which names itself American, just as there is none other so glaringly un-democratic as that which gains votes by its pretensions of exclusive Democracy.

To a constitutional provision, excluding criminals, habitual drunkards, inveterate paupers, and even grossly illiterate persons, from the body politic, we here proffer no objections. It may be plausibly urged that a felon has forfeited his political franchises by his crimes, and must be regarded as an enemy rather than a pillar of the State; that a drunkard's vote is unintelligent, and governed by accident-hence entitled to no weight; that a pauper will be constrained to vote as those who give or withhold his bread may dictate, and that giving him a vote is only increasing their power, often at the expense of his convictions; and that he who cannot read is liable to be deceived on every point, not only with regard to the questions at issue, but even as to the very names on his ballot. An attempt to exclude these would rest on intelligible principles, and might be supported or opposed without manifest absurdity.

But to say that an upright, intelligent, industrious tax-payer shall have no voice in shaping and medifying the laws under which he lives, or in choosing the officers by whom they are to be administered-is not this to repudiate the Republican theory altegether and confine power to an irresponsible oligarchy? There are townships and villages in this country of which not a fourth of the sdult males would be legal voters under the rule which requires twenty-one years' residence prior to naturalization; and this small fraction of native Americans do not own even a proportional share of the property. How monstrous would be the rule which restricted all political power to this little minority, putting the great body of their neighbors and townsmen's rights and property legally under their feet! And yet this is just what the Americanism of Ullmann and Headley and Ned Buntline would do in a hundred instances, and measurably in all. If this is republican, then the imperial despotism of Czar Alexander or Louis Napoleon is a model of democracy.

The true American theory welcomes hither the natives of other lands and proffers them the enjo; ment of equal privileges and immunities with ourselves. The five years' probation required by cur laws is intended to exclude those who come hither under the impulse of curiosity or restless ness, and, soon tiring of our plodding, thrifty ways, pull up stakes and go home again or elsewhere. It is intended, moreover, to afford time for becoming acquainted with our institutions, our politics, our public men. We believe the Immigrants as a class do not desire that this probation should be shortened, and we are sure the great mass of the community are averse to seeing it lengthened We doubt that any new term could be adopted which would give equal satisfaction

Public sentiment may be said to have unequive. cally pronounced on this question. Nativism may secure a local and transitory triumph by secretly selecting its candidates from off the rival tickets of the great parties, or by chiming in with some local interest or fleeting excitement; but it very rarely triumphs a second time in the same locality. Its first poll is generally its best, and its triumph the forerunner of its dissolution.

We entreat, then, those members of the American organization who are really hostile to the diffusion of Slavery over all that portion of our territory not yet formed into States, to act as becomes rational, reflecting, unfettered, patriotic men in the Election now before us. It has been abundantly demonstrated that Nativism cannot carry the country-cannot form the basis of a formidable and permanent party. Of the ten Slave States which have voted this year, it has barely carried Kentucky, and that by an insignificant majority compared with that of the Whigs in other days. In the Presidential contest now before us, there can be but two substantive parties-the repudiators of the Missouri Compact, rallying as the National Democracy, and the Republicans, united to rebuke the Nebraska Iniquity, secure Kansas to Freedom, and erect a breakwater against the further extension of Slavery. The former will carry the South; the latter, we trust, the North, electing a President and Congress who will insist that our Territories, present and prospective. shall be preserved as Free Soil for Free Men. Between these two hosts, it may be possible for the American organization to give one or two Free States to the Douglasites, but not to carry any for a third candidate. We urge, then, the Anti-Slavery men in the American organization to act as their consciences prompt, so as to give force to their convictions and power to the side of Freedom. New-York on the Republican tack signals the whole line that the Presidential battle is to be fought on the great issue, and that Kansas must in securing this auspicious result?

and shall be a Free State. Ought you not to sid

Thousands who know better are daily echains

WILL KANSAS BE PREE!

for dishonest party ends, the parrot-cry that the fate of Kansas is already decided—that she can be nothing else but a Free State-because a majority of her people wills that such shall be her deating Those who talk thus find it convenient to forget that this majority of to-day may be reversed any week by the migration thither of a few thousands from Missouri and other Slave States-and that it is reversed on the eve of each Election. Three times has the voice of the settlers of Kansas been overborne at their own polls by the bludgeons and bowie-knives of Pro-Slavery invaders, who have secured in each contest a fraudulent but practical triouph to Slavery. The only election is which Freedom has triumphed is that last held under a volunteer call, and at which none but Free-State men voted. And now the fraudulently elected Pro-lavery Legislature has legal ized systematic frand in all future elections by enfranchising intruders who pay one dollar each and swear allegiance to the Slave Laws; while one who denies the authority of this sham Legislature and the binding force of its Pro-Slavery enactments is not allowed to vote a "" may have three fourths of the settlers on side of Freedom, and jet they are powerless and isttered unless the authority of this pretended Leglalature shall be invalidated and its enactments set aside by Congress, in the admission of Beeder as Delegate and in a general repudiation and recoke of all the outrages committed by Atchison and his minions under the pretext of "Squatter Sover-

- Sepator Atchison was invited to attend a recent celebration of the Battle of King's Mountain in North Carolina, and responded as follows:

tain in North Carolina, and responded as follows:

"PLATE CITY, Ma., Sept. 12 1835,
"GENTLEMEN: Your letter of invivation requasing
my attendance at the celebration of the battle of King's
Meuntain has been received. It will be altogether inconvenient for me to be present on that occasion. I
have certain duties, both private and public, to discharge at bome. The battle of King's Mountain was
fought by the Whigs under the lead of Campbell McDowell, Shelby, Sevier and Williams, against the
Torier under the gallant Ferguson. We have a similar fee to encourter in Kansas on the first Monday in
October next. The 'border ruffians,' such as tought
with McDowell, Shelby, xc. or the one hand, and
the Abolitionists, such men as fought with Ferguson,
on the other. We (the 'border ruffians') have the
whole power of the northern States to enteend with,
single handed and above, without assistance and almost
without sympathy from any quarter; yet we are undismayed. Thus far have we been victorious, and
with the help of God we will still continue to computer.

"Gentlemen, I thank you for the kind expression in
the concluding paragraph of your letter—'Three cheers'
for Atchison and Kansas'. I have read this paragraph to sundry of the 'border ruffians,' and their
eves spathle; their arms are neved. We have been
neting on the defensive altogether; the contest with
us is one of life and death and it will be so with you and
your institution. If we fail. Achison Stringfe low.

neting on the defensive altogether; the contest with us is one of life and death and it will be so with you and your institution if we fail. Archison Stringfe low, and the 'border ruffishs' of Musouri, fill a column of each Abolition paper publish d in the North; abuse most foul and falsehood unblushing is poured out upon us and yet we have no advocate in the Southern press; and yet we receive no assistance from the Southern States. But the time will shortly come when South in States. But the time will shortly come when that assistance must and will be rendered, the stake the 'border ruffisns' are playing for is a mighty one. If Kanese is abolitionized, Misso, riceases to be a Slave State, New-Mexico becomes a Free State, lalifornia remains a Free State; but if we secure Kanese as a Slave State, Missouri is secure; New-Mexico and Scuthern California, if not all of it, becomes a Slave State; in a word, the prosperity or the ruin of the whole South depends on the Kanese struckle.

"Your obed ent servant,
"D. R. ATCHISON." Mesure W. B. Wilson, Jac. L. Miller, and Sancel W. "Melton committee of invitation."

On this letter, The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury comments as follows:

comments as follows:

"It will be read with peculiar interest. It rings in every line of the fierce batte which has, for a most a year past, been waging between 'fanarical 'hirelings' and noble champions of the South. It speaks of trials net and trials still to come, in waich, though every nerve be ested, there will be no yielding; for 'the cause of Kauses is the cause of the 'South.' What an example to the who e South have these 'border ruffians' given of the true and only spirl in which aggression is to be met and mastered? A diverly do they stand forth in withering con rank with that piriful brood of meek men, who have as long cursed and dishonored the South.

"Yet we fear not for the result; and soon the quetion will be removed from Kauses to Congress, there to stand or fall, with the representatives of the South.

The House of Representatives will have to decide be-

The House of Representatives will have to decide be the House of Representatives will have to decide be-tween Receir and Whi field—between Slavery and Abolition—and upon its decision the future fate of Kapras is nearly suspended. Thus, in suite of com-promises, and repeals, and party platforms, And-Slavery still layades the councils of the nation. The Struck of will be force, and with immense of dagainst us. Nothing wil avail the South, in her minority so-sition, but concert and the most determined spirit. Let Southern Representatives hear this in mind. Let them remember Fow much of the battle is already won, and what may be lost by their unworthiness But, above all, let then remember that the eyes of whole people are upon them, eagerly watching how they bear themselves in the fight. Meanwhile, let the people of the South press forward in aid of the Mis-scurisms, and evince, by acts, their sympathy and in-terest in the cause. We are glad to be able to state that Charleston has recently sent for hit we young and intermine some for the ratifation work. enterprising sons for the patriotic work.

-Such is the spirit of the South-the spirit in which thirty Senators and ninety Representatives will insist on the admission of Whitfield as Delegate and the recognition by Congress of the acts passed by the "border ruffians" sham Legislature as true and valid laws of Kansas, including those which make her now a Slave Territory, and deal with every effort to avert that destiny as felony and treason. The North united can overbear this array, and make Kansas a Free State; but the North, under the guidance of Horatio Seymour, with his rebukes to Northern Emigration Societies and his dulcet reproval of the "border irregularities" of Atchison & Co. will never do it; the North led by the apostate Free-Soiler John Van Buren, grinning at the fatuity of those who neglect their personal interests for the sake of watching negroes in Nebraska, " will never do it; the North represented by Ullmann and J. W. Barker, the Brookses and Levins, will never do it: the North led by those particularly unfusable straight Whigs," who are now calculating whether they will most surely and vitally stab the Republican movement by supporting the Softs or the Know-Nothings, will never do it. If the Republican

Let the reader mark the prediction. THE EOSTON LECTURES ON SLAVERY.

party should be stricken down in this State, Reeder

will be rejected and Kansas enslaved. Nothing

but a certainty of encountering "fiery indignation'

at home will prevent the defection of Northern

Members enough to give the victory to Slavery

Boston is famous for its excellent and well-attended lectures; but scarcely any of the courses delivered there have been so successful as that on Slavery last Winter. The lecturers were mostly of the highest rank of speakers; were liberally paid-none of them receiving less than one hun. dred dollars for a lecture, while some were paid two hundred and even three hundred dollars-and the audiences they addressed averaged more than twenty five hundred in number. The tickets to the course were all sold before the lectures commenced, although their price, three dollars, was considered a high one. They even commanded a premium. Four dollars spiece were offered through the newspapers for all tickets that would be returned